



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	17
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	27
Number showing pest infection	None.
Places limed and disinfected	777
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	16
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	18
Plumbing nuisances abated	11
Undergoing abatement	11
Total number plumbing inspections	109

Epidemic of enteric fever at Millinocket, Me.—Supposed cause, infected water.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small at Eastport reports April 21, as follows:

Millinocket, Me., has a serious epidemic of enteric fever. There are more than 200 cases with many deaths. Infected water supposed cause.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, at Van Buren, reports April 16, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region, week ended April 16, 1904.

Cases smallpox under supervision	10
Previously reported	10
New cases	0
Houses under quarantine	3
Persons vaccinated	0
Miles of territory covered	26

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Visit to Nuevo Laredo—Method of disinfecting shacks.

LAREDO, TEX., April 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of April 9, and to state that I shall make a daily visit to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

I have already made several visits to the city in question—the last two upon the invitation of Doctor Garza, the mayor and representative of the superior board of health, and Dr. Narciso del Rio, who came to Nuevo Laredo to institute the work of disinfection and inspection at that place.

It was my privilege to visit the municipal hospital, and also to see the very ingenious method instituted by Doctor del Rio, for the disinfection of "jacals." This method consists in covering the shack to be disinfected entirely with a rather heavy cotton cloth cut in a special shape, pasting all cracks and apertures to prevent the exit of mosquitoes, and burning sulphur. About half an hour is required to prepare an ordinary sized jacal for disinfection. Doctor del Rio informs me that this method was used in Victoria, where over 60 per cent of the dwellings are of the jacal class, with great success.

I am not aware that any work looking to the prevention of mosquito breeding has yet been undertaken in Nuevo Laredo. I was informed by Doctor Garza, however, that only one water barrel would be allowed each premises, and that an inspection service, to see that these were free from larvæ, would be instituted.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Larvæ of Anopheles mosquito found in vicinity of Laredo.

The following is received from Assistant-Surgeon Richardson under date of April 16:

The larvæ of Anopheles (species undetermined) have been found recently in two arroyos and one pond in different parts of the outskirts of the city.

The fact is of interest because it is claimed by several physicians that malaria never occurs in this locality.

Disinfection work at localities on International and Great Northern Railroad.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports from Moore Station, April 16 and 18, through Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

We have disinfected, to date, 40 houses, containing 131 rooms, with about 28 remaining to do. We think the work will be completed to-day, weather being favorable.

From the best data obtainable, from Doctor Williamson, a competent local physician, and from the citizens, there were nearly 400 cases within a radius of 12 miles of this place, last season, of the disease termed "prevailing epidemic."

The number of cases reported as treated by Doctor Williamson, on the salts and starvation plan, is 311; number of deaths, where black vomit was present, 7; number of deaths known to the intelligent laity, with black vomit present, 16—all these cases occurring during the weeks when Doctor Williamson was confined with the disease.

The cooperation of the citizens here has been unanimous. They furnished men and teams promptly, and each insists on having his premises treated at once. I have lectured them constantly on the necessity for the liberal use of oil and the filling up of old wells and ponds. I have organized a citizens' league, whose duties will be to enforce sanitary rules. They will employ labor to cart off and burn all tin cans, clear away brush, oil waters, lime vaults, etc. We may also depend upon the local physician to report any suspicious cases.

I drove to Devine (Medina County) yesterday and consulted the county physician there. He acknowledges no infection there last season, but urges the Service to disinfect the entire town.

Your message authorizing move to Devine has been received. We will have enough material left to work here two or three days only.

NOTE.—Devine is in Medina County, north of Moore Station and south of San Antonio, upon the International and Great Northern Railroad.

April 18, 1904. The fumigation of the town of Moore was completed to-day at 11 a. m. Every house and room in the town has been